

RESCUE OF RHEIMS REVIVIFIES FRANCE

Soldiers and Civilians Look
Upon Ruined, Long Suffer-
ing City as Shrine.

ALL WANT TO FINISH WAR

Peace Plea Regarded by Gou-
rard's Men as Trick to Cheat
Them of Victory.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.
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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Oct. 6 (de-
layed).—Never since the war began has
there been such intense enthusiasm in
the French army or such a thankfulness
in their minds and hearts as last night
and this morning. Their keenness to add
advance to advance is as magnificent as
the rapidity with which they are doing
it. It is no exaggeration to say that in
one day they turned the arc of which
Rheims was the centre in a sharp salient
and the next day demolished it.

Rheims is set free. That is the first
fruit of their achievement. It is only the
dead ruin of a city, but because of its
place in the heart of France and because
of the savagery with which the enemy
has treated it from the very beginning it
is to all French men and women a shrine
of shrines. The day that brought its
long drawn martyrdom to an end will
remain sacred in the memory of the
nation forever.

Rheims is free. One day Brimont and
Nogent Labarre, two strong forts north
and east of the city, from which it was
scientifically bombarded for four tragic
years, fell into French hands. On the
same day the formidable mass of the
other side was occupied and passed by
(the) Gouard's men as easily as a castle
it had been a collection of mole hills.
Mont Sans, Mont Cenis, Mont Casu and
Mont Haut, glorious sepulchres of thou-
sands of the brave soldiers of France, have
been swept by hurricane after hurricane
of shells until they look like
bleached skeletons in the sun.

The End Comes Suddenly.
The end came suddenly. For more
than a week Gen. Gourard's men had
been storming positions after position
further east, always advancing, but
facing each day an opposition that steady-
ly grew more desperate. Then came a
day when they made no attack, and it
was easy to expect that no attack would
be needed. Thanks to fine fighting east
of the Sulppe and north of the Vesle
the enemy was forced to retreat north-
ward, not daring to wait for an attack
north of Rheims.

The victory was brought about, first,
by the consummate generalship and, sec-
ond, by the extraordinary keenness and
magnificent spirit of the French officers
and men in the face of great difficulties.
But now they have their reward. On
the night of September 25, a few hours
before the battle began east of the
Sulppe, Gen. Gourard went up in the
dark to the high ground north of Cham-
paigne, where the long line of flashes from
big guns told of the efforts being made
by the artillery to prepare the way for
his infantry.

Should imagine it is in the charac-
ter of the man that he went there at
a critical moment in the spirit of prayer
and that "only be strong and courage-
ous" was the answer given to him
for his army and himself.

The general situation is vastly greater
and far more important than its details.
From Rheims to the Sulppe, along the
route of the national highway, the dis-
tance is ten miles. That marks the
depth of the French advance, the base
of the salient being twenty-five miles.

Both Rivers Crossed.
Both the Sulppe and the Arnes al-
ready have been crossed at several
points. Four miles beyond the Sulppe, at
another small tributary of the Aisne, is
the Retournelle River, and eight miles
further the Aisne itself. This river and
the Canal des Ardennes lie in front of
the French advance. Both these arms
narrowly ground on either side of them
and the country between them is thickly
wooded.

It may be the enemy will attempt to
oppose further crossings of the Sulppe
from the cover of the woods and after-
ward make a stand on the Retournelle,
but these can only be temporary meas-
ures. They can hardly hope, with the
French at their heels, to make a serious
resistance this side of the Aisne, and
even that may be beyond their power.

Of what lies beyond the Aisne it is
early to talk yet. The final victory can
be won when the enemy's strength, physical
and moral, cracks under the strain.
This may happen at any mo-
ment, but it is our business not to think
of this, but to give the enemy no rest
until he yields completely.

This evening the enemy continued his
retreat, closely followed by our troops
of the Fourth and Fifth French armies.
At a late hour the Germans were re-
ported to have fallen back to the Sulppe
along nearly the whole of its course be-
tween the Arnes and the Aisne.

French Capture Forts.
At present Nogent Labarre and the
heights and forts are ours, and it is not
likely the enemy has left any great
force immediately beyond. It is un-
likely, however, that he was able to
take away all of his heavy guns. In
the meantime the French soldiers are
thinking much more seriously of the
business immediately at hand, which is
to exploit to the full the magnificent
success of yesterday and the day pre-
vious. They are not misled in the least
by the enemy's empty talk peace
just at the moment when they are more
confident than ever that they have got
the Germans on the run.

The French can see only one way for
the war to end, and until it ends that
way they propose to keep on fighting.
They are determined to drive the enemy
completely out of the land he has so
scandalously maltreated from the time
his brutal hosts swept over the Belgian
and French frontiers more than four
years ago.

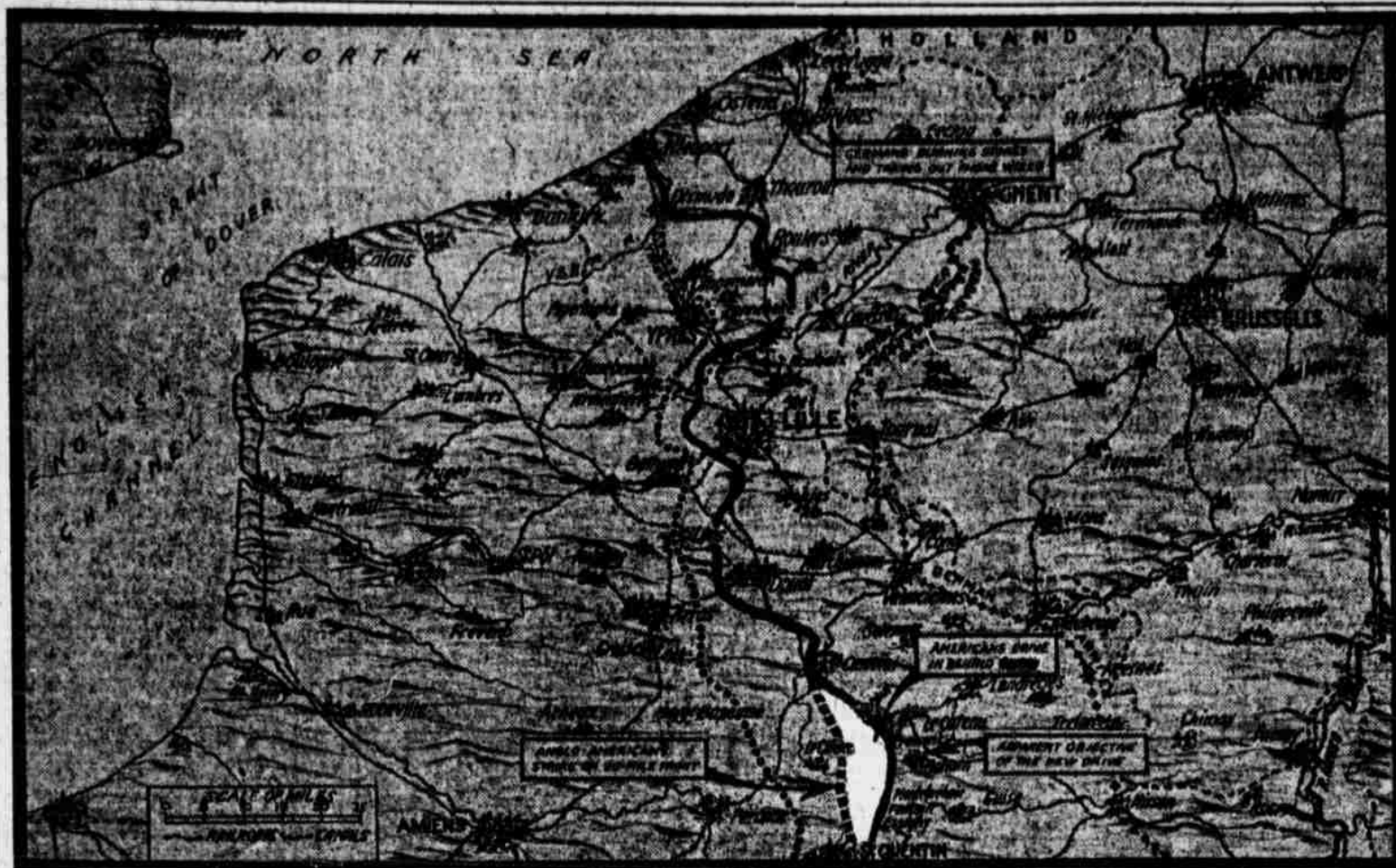
In the four years and more of occu-
pation of territory to which they had no
right the Germans created in the mind
and heart of every Frenchman a bitter
and remorseless enmity, and it will take
something more than peace proposals,
made not in sincerity but only in an
effort to gain time and to obscure the
effort to rid their memories of even a
fraction of the irreparable wrongs
France has suffered.

RAIDER VON MULLER FREE.

Enden's Commander Released by
Dutch Because of Illness.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.—Capt. Karl von
Muller, famous for his exploits while
commander of the German cruiser Enden
early in the war has been released
interim in Holland owing to the state
of his health, according to the
Hamburg Nachrichten.
Capt. von Muller is now in the town
of Blankenburg, in the Harz Mountains,
in the Duchy of Brunswick.

Where British and Americans Are Driving in Shoulder of the Lille Salient



BRITISH and American forces have begun a new drive in the crucial
central section of the battle front, between St. Quentin and Cambrai,
for the apparent purpose of forcing the evacuation by the Germans of
Lille and hurrying the German retreat from the coastal regions of Bel-
gium. In the whole region west of Ghent the Germans are hurriedly re-
moving their stores, setting fire to the villages and showing all the
symptoms of retreat, but apparently they are not moving rapidly enough
to suit Marshal Foch, and he is applying pressure where it will be most
effective, on the southern shoulder of the Lille salient.

In the drive yesterday on a twenty mile front in the Cambrai-St.
Quentin sector, the British and Americans advanced between four and

five miles and took many villages. The drive still was in progress when
the latest advices were received last night from the battle front.

The line where the Germans are expected to make a stand, or to at-
tempt one, runs from the Dutch border to Ghent and thence along the
River Scheldt, or Escourt, as the French call it, to Valenciennes, then
through Maubeuge and Avesnes to Hirson, on the Belgian border almost
due east of St. Quentin.

On the map the round dots show the line from which the British ad-
vance started early in September, the solid line is the present battle
front and the line of square dots to the left of it in the Cambrai-St.
Quentin region indicates the extent of yesterday's progress.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Following are the official reports of operations
in France and Belgium as issued by the several war offices:
BRITISH (NIGHT).—The third and
fourth armies attacked on a front of
about twenty miles this morning be-
tween St. Quentin and Cambrai and
have advanced along the whole of this
front to an average depth of about
three miles.

The night had been stormy, making
the assembly of troops difficult. The
assault was launched in a downpour of
rain. As the attack progressed the
weather cleared, favoring the develop-
ment of the operations, which from
the first were completely successful.

On the extreme right of the British
attack English divisions have driven
the enemy from the ridge of high
ground southeast and east of Montre-
hain and have captured the hamlet of
Beaumarais.

On the right centre the Thirtieth
American Division, comprising troops
from North and South Carolina and
Tennessee, under command of Gen.
Lewis, captured Brancourt after heavy
fighting. Further to the northeast they
took Premont, completing a successful
advance of over three miles, in the
course of which they cleared the en-
emy from a number of farms and woods.

On their left English, Scottish and
Irish battalions captured the village of
Serain early in the day. In the cen-
tre English and Welsh battalions
broke through the German defence
system known as the Beaurvoir-Mas-
nieres line and captured Mailincourt
and the trench line west of Wallincourt.
Obstinate resistance was met from
strong bodies of the enemy with ma-
chine guns at Villers Outreaux. Af-
ter hard fighting the Welsh gained pos-
session of the village.

In the left centre the New Zeal-
anders broke through the Beaurvoir-
Mansieres line and made deep pro-
gress to the east of it. The New Zeal-
and troops stormed Lezardain early in
the morning and, pressing on, carried
Ebanes.

On the left of the attack we had
hard fighting about Serainvillers and
Niergries and along the line of the
Emme-Cambrai road. In this sector
the enemy counter attacked strongly,
using tanks to support his infantry.
After pressing us back a short dis-
tance the counter attack was stopped,
the enemy tanks being put out of ac-
tion. We regained possession of Serain-
villers and Niergries and resumed our
advance.

North of the Scarpe we have cap-
tured a German trench system known
as the Preenes-Rouvroy line from the
Scarpe beyond Oppy and have taken
Preenes-le-Montauban and Neuville.

A thousand prisoners and many guns
have been captured in these successful
operations. Progress continues to be
made along the whole front.

BRITISH (DAY).—Successful local
operations were carried out yesterday
in the neighborhood of Montrehain
and north of Beaurvoir, in which
American and English troops captured
over 250 prisoners.

Shortly before dawn this morning
British and American troops attacked
between St. Quentin and Cambrai. In
spite of a heavy rain which be-
gan last night and is still contin-
uing, the first reports indicate that sat-
isfactory progress is being made.

FRENCH (NIGHT).—Cooperating
with the British northeast of St. Quo-
entin we penetrated the enemy's strong
positions, made important progress
and captured Fontaine Uterie and the
Bellocourt farm.

We also captured the wood east of
the village of Serainvillers and Nier-
gries and the village of Rouvroy and
made more than 1,200 pris-
oners.

On the Sulppe front the enemy
vainly tried to eject us from positions
we had won. The Franco-Americans
won fresh successes north of the Arnes
River. We drove back the enemy three
kilometers north of St. Pierre, carried
the plateau northeast of Autry and
reached the outskirts of Lancon. Nu-
merous prisoners were taken.

FRENCH (DAY).—During the night
there were artillery duels in the region
north of St. Quentin.

On the Sulppe front we reached the
outskirts of Conde-sur-Sulppe, pen-
etrated into Isles-sur-Sulppe and cap-
tured Basancourt in spite of very vio-
lent counter attacks by the enemy,
whose resistance was in vain.

GERMAN (NIGHT).—Between Cam-
brai and St. Quentin, in Champagne
and on the Meuse fresh heavy fighting
has developed. South of Cambrai and
north of St. Quentin the enemy attacks
were repulsed.

In the centre of the battle front the
enemy gained ground. At this point
this evening we are fighting west of
Bohain and along the roads leading
from Bohain to Cambrai and St. Quo-
entin.

In Champagne and on the Meuse
the enemy attacks failed.

BRITISH HIT VITAL LINE OF ENEMY

Gain at Cambrai Regarded as
Crushing Blow.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE,
Oct. 8.—A great victory, the results of
which will undoubtedly prove of the
widest importance, especially at this
time, has been won to-day by two Brit-
ish armies in the field on a front ex-
tending twenty miles from Cambrai
southward.

Americans participated in the centre,
and they plunged even more deeply into
the enemy positions than at first had
been intended. The Hindenburg system
south of Cambrai now has thoroughly
been broken up on a front of consider-
able width.

Elsewhere the main lines of the Hin-
denburg system have been penetrated,
while to the north of Cambrai it appears
to have been turned by the operations
to the south.

Fast whippet tanks and armored cars
are reported now to be in action and
if this is true, as it is believed to be,
the offensive certainly has been ex-
ploited.

At the moment it appears that the
new line runs generally from the north
south of Fornville well to the east of
Serainvillers. The main line of the en-
emy is reported to have been seen east
of Chateau Anle, in Villers
Outreaux and Serain, east of Premont,
north of Chatel, east of Premoy-le-
Grand and east of Sequehart. All the
ground to the west of these places is re-
ported now to be in British hands.

It was the Americans who stormed
and captured Brancourt and Premont
after hard fighting. They reached their
objectives well ahead of time. In fact,
this was the case almost everywhere
along the line.

East of the line the British and Amer-
icans now are in the open country, and
there seems to be reliable indications
that there are no lines of importance
there, at least for many miles.

Once more terrific punishment has
been inflicted on the shattered and dis-
organized German army.

65,000 MORE BULGAR TROOPS SURRENDER

Lay Down Arms in Accord-
ance With Truce Treaty.

SALONICA, via London, Oct. 8.—In
addition to the thousands of Bulgarians
made prisoner during the allied advance
in Serbia and Bulgaria, 65,000 more
have surrendered.

This is in accordance with the clause
of the armistice convention under which
all Bulgarian troops west of Uskub were
to surrender as prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Fighting of a fierce
nature is taking place in the Godolice
Pass, between Serbians and Austrians
bearing the road to Nism, according to
news reaching London. The Serbians
have captured Djep Ridge, on the
Moravia River, midway between Vranje
and Leskovac. Two thousand prisoners,
including a large contingent of Ger-
mans, were taken.

The Montenegrins, including women,
have taken up arms against the Aus-
trians in Montenegro.

FOCH IS PRESSING GERMAN RETREAT

Continued from First Page.

high ground to the north and are mov-
ing on Rethel, which is the centre of the
enemy's lateral communications with
Lorraine. They have reached the func-
tion of the Sulppe and the Aisne. Both
the Aisne and the Retournelle lines, are
fast becoming untenable by the Ger-
mans. Along the Sulppe the French
have captured Isles-sur-Sulppe and Ba-
sancourt.

Important positions, including several
villages, were taken in this operation,
together with about 2,000 prisoners.
Gen. Gourard's attack was on a front
of four miles and he advanced two miles
north of St. Quentin.

BRITISH MAKE BIG THRUST AT CAMBRAI

Enemy Fighting Desperately
but Falling Back.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE ST.
QUENTIN FRONT, Oct. 8.—The British
launched a terrific attack on a front of
about twenty miles to-day from Cambrai
southward. American forces cooperated,
and the French at the south also at-
tacked in conformity with the general
plan.

This was the answer of the fighting
British armies to the German bid for
peace. Early in the day smashing blows
had carried the British and Americans
deep into the positions of the staggering
enemy.

The British cannon, wheel to wheel,
sent tons of explosives crashing on top
of the enemy in a whirlwind barrage
during the better part of the night and
early morning.

The very air trembled and the earth
rocked with the continuous roar of ex-
plosions. The exploding shells thrashed
vividly against clouds from which rain
poured, the flashes being visible for
many miles.

Two British armies attacked in a
converging operation in a northeasterly
direction. The Fourth Army, with which
the Americans were cooperating, at-
tacked at a gap in the last Hindenburg
system and for miles on both sides, while
the Third Army was in action up to
Cambrai, attacking along the continua-
tion of the Beaurvoir-Mansieres line
both on the front and in a turning move-
ment. So it would appear that the gen-
eral idea is to smash down the Hin-
denburg system completely on a broad
front, enabling operations to be car-
ried out to the east of it.

The first phase of the attack began
about 2 o'clock in the morning, when
the infantry with the assistance of an
intense barrage stormed the high
ground immediately south of Cambrai,
where the Cambrai-Peronne Railway
runs along. Special attention was given
to other high ground in the southern
outskirts of Cambrai, as the town is
known to be strongly occupied by the
enemy.

Already British forces north of the
town have gone well to the eastward, so
that success at the south should un-
doubtedly result in squeezing it into
British hands.

The troops are now pushing forward
toward Wallincourt, Mailincourt, Ennes,
Wambatz, Serain, Premont, Brancourt
and Lezardain and toward the Cambrai-
Lezardain road. If this road is cut it

will further insure the speedy fall of
Cambrai.

As a matter of fact, some of these
towns have probably already been cap-
tured, but information is always meagre
so soon after an attack of such great
proportions is launched.

While this battle raged the British in
the northern area carried out demon-
strations which gave the Germans there
something to worry about.

In the Cambrai fighting the enemy
counters at many places appear to have
been weak and thin, for the Germans,
realizing the desperateness of their po-
sition, had moved their guns well back.
The British barrage did terrible damage
among the ranks of the retreating Hun-
s. The principal resistance came from the
machine gunners, fighting from pockets
and nests as heretofore.

STEAMSHIP SINKS IN CRASH; 6 LOST

Westgate Founders—Italian
Boat Goes Down.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The steamship
Westgate of the naval overseas trans-
portation service has been sunk at sea
with the loss of six members of her
crew in collision with the steamship
American.

The American picked up the survivors
and is proceeding to port.
A despatch to the Navy Department
to-day reporting the sinking said it oc-
curred about 800 miles off the Atlantic
coast, but did not give the time. The
Westgate was a cargo carrier of 8,000
gross tons.

The sinking of the Italian steamship
Alberto Treves by an enemy submarine
300 miles off the American coast on Oc-
tober 2 was reported to-day to the Navy
Department. Thirteen survivors in a
boat were picked up by the steamship
Orion, but two other boats containing
twenty-one men who escaped when the
Treves was sunk are still to be ac-
counted for.

The Treves, a Genoa built freighter of
3,818 gross tons, previously had made
an unsuccessful effort to reach this port.
She was attacked then off the Spanish
coast, disabled, and her shipper beached
her near Carthagena, salvaging a large
part of her merchandise. She was towed
to Genoa, repaired and proceeded, pick-
ing up her former cargo at Carthagena,
and was attacked again on Monday,
according to the office of the Italian lines
at State street.

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